

## REMARKS

This amendment is in response to the Office Action of September 27, 2007.

The Examiner rejected the claims 1, 3, 5-8, 14, 16, 18-21, and 28-32 under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as being anticipated by JP2000324544A (*Takashi*).

Regarding the objection to the disclosure, the word “metres” has been cancelled and replaced by --meters—at page 3, line 11.

Claim 28 has been amended to correct the misspelled word “radable” to --readable--.

Claim 31 has been amended to cancel “an digital” and substitute --a digital-- in line 11 thereof.

JP2000324544A (*Takashi*) discloses a mobile phone, which can be connected to a television set via a video cable. *Takashi* aims to solve a problem of having to view content on a small mobile phone display by connecting the phone to a larger external display (e.g. TV), thereby the information stored in the phone can be viewed on the display.

*Takashi* describes a solution, by means of which data that can be presented to the LCD-display of the phone can alternatively be transferred to the television display to be viewed by video signal. The phone comprises a separate layout processing circuit 18 for writing video signal data into a frame memory and a separate video signal generation circuit 20, which is arranged only to form a signal suitable for external display (ch. 0012). The LCD-display 4 uses a separate layout processing circuit 17.

Accordingly, a difference between *Takashi* and present invention relates to forming the video signal. *Takashi* uses the CPU and several dedicated circuits for forming the video signal for the different types of displays (LCD 4 and commercial TV 3), whereas in the present invention video signal is formed in the phone by utilizing a CPU and a DSP, which is readily provided for a wireless transmission.

We have amended the independent claim 1 by adding “a main processing unit” and leaving out “or corresponding processing means.”

The other independent claims have been correspondingly amended.

*Takashi* does not show generating a video signal by controlling a main processing unit and a digital signal processor to generate, instead of a transmission signal flow, one or more digital video signal flows from image material stored in or transmitted into a memory of the mobile station.

Withdrawal of the novelty rejection of claims 1, 14, 28 and 31 is requested.

Regarding claims 3, 5, 6 and 7, it is not clear whether the commercial TV apparatus 3 of *Takashi* is analog or digital and *Takashi* is therefore not enabling as a reference with respect to either analog commercial TV apparatus or digital.

*Takashi* does not show a converter for converting a digital video signal flow to one or more analog video signals and therefore the subject matter of claim 8 cannot be shown either because there is nothing of that kind to disconnect in *Takashi*. Moreover, the changeover switch 22 of Fig. 2 of *Takashi* is only connected at its input to a CPU 10, not a converter.

Regarding claim 14, it has already been discussed above in connection with claim 1.

Regarding claim 16, as pointed out by the Examiner, it has similarity to claim 3 and claim 3 has already been discussed above. The comments made with regard to claim 3 apply equally to claim 16.

Regarding claim 18, as pointed out by the Examiner, it is similar to claim 5 and the same comments made above in connection with claim 5 apply equally to claim 18.

Regarding claim 19, as pointed out by the Examiner, it is similar to claim 6 and the same comments made above in connection with claim 6 apply equally to claim 19.

Regarding claim 20, as pointed out by the Examiner, it is similar to claim 7 and the comments made above in connection with claim 7 apply equally to claim 20.

Regarding claim 21, as pointed out by the Examiner, it is similar to claim 8 and the comments made above in connection with claim 8 apply equally to claim 21.

Regarding claim 28, it has been amended in a similar fashion as has been done with the other independent claims as discussed in connection with claim 1 and those comments apply equally to claim 28.

Regarding claim 29, as pointed out by the Examiner, it is similar to claim 3 and all of the comments made above in connection with claim 3 apply equally to claim 29.

Regarding claim 30, as pointed out by the Examiner, it is similar to claim 6 and all of the comments made above in connection with claim 6 apply equally to claim 30.

Regarding claim 31, this independent system claim has been amended in a manner similar to the other independent claims and the comments made above in connection with claim 1 pertain equally to claim 31.

Regarding claim 32, it does not seem to be similar to claim 5 since claim 5 is limited to the digital video output being arranged to be suitable for a digital television environment while claim 32 pertains to the audio visual device taking various possible forums and equipped with an analog or digital video input.

Withdrawal of the novelty rejection of claims 1, 3, 5-8, 14, 16, 18-21 and 28-32 is requested.

Claims 2 and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentably obvious over *Takashi* in view of *Easterly et al* (US 4,912,558).

Regarding claim 2, it depends from independent claim 1 and is at least patentable for the same reasons as given above with respect to claim 1.

In regard to the *Easterly et al* reference, it discloses at column 1, lines 41-44 that video signals from a CCD camera are processed in an analog signal processor wherein the luminance of the white level of the video image, as well as of its black level, can be set. The video signals are digitized on a pixel by pixel basis. Digitized pixel signals are produced as successive lines of the field are scanned. This last sentence is a direct quote from the cited passage and is grammatically incorrect so as to be rendered not understandable. Moreover, it seems to be talking about conversion of pixels in a CCD in the first instance rather than in relation of video from formed image material.

Regarding claim 15, it is similar to claim 2 except depending from claim 14 and the same comments made above in connection with claim 2 apply equally to claim 15.

Withdrawal of the obviousness rejection of claims 2 and 15 is requested.

Claims 4 and 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentably obvious over *Takashi* in view of *Koplar et al* (US Publication No. 2007/0157259).

The *Koplar et al* reference is cited to make up for the lack of any disclosure about the IEEE 1394 standard in *Takashi*. The Examiner maintains that it was well known in the art to provide a video output arranged according to the IEEE 1394 standard.

However, claim 4 is at least patentable for the same reasons given above in connection with applicant overcoming the rejection of claim 3.

Claim 17 is similar and withdrawal of the obviousness rejection of claims 4 and 17 is requested.

Claims 9, 10, 22, 23 and 27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentably obvious over *Takashi* in view of *Wendelrup* (U.S. Publication No. 2002/66115).

Claim 9 depends from claim 6 which in turn depends from claim 1. Claim 6 claims that the one or more digital video signal flows are converted in the mobile station to one or more analog video signals which is/are further led to an analog video output of the mobile station. Claim 9 further limits claim 6 to the analog video output being arranged based on a composite video signal. The Examiner points to *Wendelrup* for showing that the analog video output is arranged on the basis of a composite video signal. The Examiner points to the video codec 14 connected to a D/A converter 15 converted into analog video signals, pointing to paragraph [0035].

However, claim 9 depends from claim 6 which in turn depends from claim 1 and is at least patentable for the same reasons as given above in connection with applicant overcoming the rejection of claim 6.

Regarding claim 10, it depends from claim 9 and is at least patentable for the same reasons as given above.

Regarding claim 22, it depends from claim 19 and is at least patentable for the same reasons as given above in connection with applicant overcoming the rejection of claim 19.

Regarding claim 23, it depends from claim 22 and is at least patentable for the same reasons as given above.

Regarding claim 27, it depends from dependent claim 19 and is at least patentable for the same reasons given above in applicant overcoming the rejection of claim 19.

Withdrawal of the obviousness rejection of claims 9, 10, 22, 23 and 27 is requested.

Claims 11, 12, 13 and 24-26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentably obvious over *Takashi* in view of *Kim* (U.S. Publication No. 2003/222709).

Claim 11 depends from claim 3 which in turn depends from claim 1. Claim 11 further limits the method where before leading the one or more digital video signal flows to the video output, the one or more signal flows is amplified in an adapter or corresponding device. The Examiner points to the amplifying means 20 of *Kim* which is electrically connected to the input matching unit 12 and described at paragraph [0058] and exhibited in Fig. 1. Claim 11 is at least patentable for the same reasons as given above in connection with applicant overcoming the rejection of claim 3.

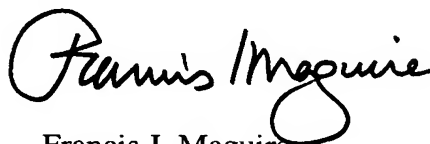
Claims 12 and 13 are similar to claim 11 and are at least patentable for the same reasons as given above in connection with applicant overcoming the rejection of claim 6.

Regarding claims 24-26, claims 24 and 25 are similar to claim 11 and are at least patentable for the same reasons as given above in connection with applicant overcoming the rejection of claim 11.

Claim 26, as pointed out by the Examiner is similar to claim 13 and is at least patentable for the same reasons as given above in overcoming the rejection of claim 13.

The objections and rejections of the Office Action of September 27, 2007, having been obviated by amendment or shown to be inapplicable withdrawal thereof is requested and passage of claims 1-32 to issue is earnestly solicited.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Francis J. Maguire". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, looping initial "F".

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